Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1826.

[NO. 451.

[VOL. IX.—35.]

D AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
LLARS per annum, payable in advance.

TISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per the first, and 30 cents for each succeed-ion. Advertisers are requested to state r of insertions desired, or they will be con-rther orders, and charged accordingly. the Editor must be post paid.

Wm. E. Troy

ceived at his Book Store near the Mar-quare, one case

's Dictionary Spelling Book,

e most useful words in our Language are al alphabetically arranged, according to and number of syllables, with Walker's on carefully marked, and the meaning ord carefully defined; designed for the ools and Academies in general.

hor's assortment of English and Classical

SCHOOL BOOKS

y complete, well meriting the attention and Guardians, and they will be sold at duced prices.

ville, Jan. 18, 1826. 50-tf

gs prime green COFFEE, st received, and for sale by C. T. HAIGH.

18, 1826. 50-tf

. BRASELMAN,

DENTIST.

CTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gen-of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he the Lafayette Hotel; those wishing his ill please to communicate the same to ally or by written message. His prac-es all operations on the TEETH and GUMS, ction of *Natural* or *Artificial*, from one

16, 1826.

HIDES.

F. & John Lippitt,

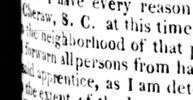
st received 100 *HIDES*.—ALSO, 10 bbls. ERS' OIL.

8—50tf.

tes of Negroes for Sale.

l Families of Negroes are offered for ersons living in Town or in the neigh-d who will take a family of them—they low; likewise, two valuable Men, well bers. For particulars, enquire of MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen'r.

ville, January 17, 1826.—50-4t.



m. L. HAWLEY,

(MARKET SQUARE,)

ceived, and offers low for cash,

Sides Northern Sole Leather,
Sides do Upper Leather,
erior Calf Skins,
Lining Skins,
ap Shoe Thread,
ir of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine Boots

ium and low priced Boots.
's fine Boots, Shoetees and Shoes, man-here, by a first rate workman, and war-constantly on hand.

—50-6t.

ibald G. Wilkinson,

TAILOR,

TFULLY informs the citizens of Fay-e that he has returned to this place, s a shop directly opposite to the Man-where he solicits the patronage of his ue public. Having made arrangements the fashions from A. Ward's establish-iladelphia, and being determined to ns in the execution of work committed nes to give satisfaction to those who him.

supply of the best trimmings will be he will sell low for cash

or two smart boys would be taken as ap-

50-4t

a half Cents Reward.

AY from the Subscriber, on Wednesday the 11th inst. an indented apprentice, Cook about 18 years of age, 4 feet 9 or blue eyes, light hair, and a down look n to. I have every reason to believe Cheraw, S. C. at this time, as he has the neighborhood of that place a few forewarn all persons from harboring or said apprentice, as I am determined to the extent of the law, any person or ploying. I would also inform the pub-to harm to watch him, as he is very and very much given to telling lies. returning said boy to me, in Fayette-eive the above reward, but no expen-no thanks for their trouble.

FREDERICK MILLER.

ville, January 18, 1826.—50-4t.

Man, who has a competent knowledge ing business, and would be willing to management of such an establish-oderate compensation, may hear of applying to the Editor of this paper. 5, 1825—49-3t

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Pleas and Quarter Sessions, De-cember Term, 1825.

Prince, vs. ince, Administra-las Prince, decd. } Constable's return. "Levied on two pieces of Land on Hector's creek."

ng to the court, that William Prince, heirs at law of Nicholas Prince, decd. abitant of this state, so that the pro-cannot be served on him. *Ordered* at publication be made in the Carolina three months, that the said William e before the Justices of said court, on day in March next, at the court house ille, to shew cause, if any he has, why ed on as aforesaid, should not be sold ntiffs' demand, or judgments *pro con-* taken as to him.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

NEW BOOK STORE,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIBLE.

JOHN WILKINSON respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken a Store on Market Square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONARY,

Which he will sell cheap for cash.

Fayetteville, Jan. 16—50-3t

ALLENS' OFFICE,

Baltimore, Jan. 9, 1826.

Next Month on the Fifteenth,

Will be distributed $300,000 to adventurers in the

GRAND STATE LOTTERY,

To be drawn in the city of Baltimore under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$100,000 is	$100,000
1		30,000	30,000
1		20,000	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
15		1,000	15,000
10		500	5,000
50		100	5,000
100		50	5,000
100		20	2,000
500		12	6,000
10,500		10	105,000

Present price of Tickets, viz:

Whole	$12 00	Quarters	$3 00
Halves	5 00	Eighths	1 50

For Tickets and Shares, apply at

Allens'

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
166 Market street, Baltimore,

Where in the last State Lottery were sold *both* of the Capital Prizes, No. 11,258, a prize of $30,000, and No. 38,010 a prize of $10,000, besides a great number of smaller prizes amounting to nearly *Fifty Thousand Dollars!* and where have been sold and paid more *great Capital Prizes, than at any other office in the United States*, such as 100,000—100,000—50,000—40,000—35,000—30,000, &c. &c.

☞Orders enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, post paid, from any part of the Union, promptly attended to. Address

S. & M. ALLEN & CO. Baltimore.

—50—4t

25 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 29th day of December last, a negro man named Simon, about 27 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complected, heavy made; a scar on his head, one near his left eye, and one on his neck. He will no doubt endeavor to pass for a free man, and make for some free State. When apprehended, a few days ago, some forged free papers were found on him. He again made his escape, and will probably attempt to get to Milton or Fayetteville, for the purpose of going off in some boat. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said negro to me, or for his confinement in any Jail so that I regain him. JOHN F. BURNETT, Jun.

Chatham County, N. C. Jan. 7. 49tf

New Series of the Museum of Foreign Literature and Science.

E. LITTELL,

83 *Chesnut Street, Philadelphia,*

Has just commenced a new series of the

MUSEUM

Of Foreign Literature and Science.

THIS work has now been published more than three years. Its plan embraced every thing valuable in the Journals of Europe—but while it yet remained to be proved that this plan would be acceptable to the public—it was not thought expedient to incur the great expense necessary to execute it fully—or to encounter the disadvantage of copying from Journals to which our readers might perhaps be subscribers. On these accounts we have, with one or two exceptions, avoided the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews.

All doubts of the success of a work on the plan of the Museum, have been entirely removed by the experiment, and the best proof of gratitude for the public favor will be found in increased efforts to deserve it.

The new series contains *double* the quantity of matter that was in the first—and when it is considered that *that* was already the cheapest periodical work in the country, it will be evident that we offer very considerable inducements to subscribers. There will be twelve numbers a year, each containing nearly as much as one of the Reviews. This increase of space enables us to reprint *every thing worth reprinting*, in the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews:* in addition to the following works, from which we have regularly drawn our supplies heretofore: Blackwood's Magazine, London Magazine, Edinburgh Magazine, Westminster Review, Retrospective Review, Literary Gazette, London Journal of Science, Literature, and the Arts, Brewster's Edinburg Philosophical Journal, European Magazine, New Monthly Magazine, Monthly Magazine, British Critic, British Review, Monthly Review, Ackerman's Repository, La Belle Assemblee, Eclectic Review, Christian Observer, Ladies' Magazine, Pocket Magazine; and all new Journals of merit, for which we have standing orders abroad.

The Editor of a *Journal consisting entirely of selections from Foreign Journals*, may perhaps be allowed, without the imputation of vanity, to speak of the *quality*, as well as the quantity, of the matter contained in his work. It is very evident that an abundance is offered to his choice, and as the Journals of Great Britain are supported by writers of great talent and high reputation, to whom large salaries are paid, much must be of a very superior order. It would seem then to be *easy*, to compile from all these Journals, one which shall be superior to *any one* of them.

January, 1826.

Terms of Subscription.

The price is Six Dollars a year, payable in advance—but if not paid in advance, Seven Dollars and a half.

No subscription to be discontinued until all arrearages shall be paid—and the publisher to be at liberty to retain the numbers as collateral security, until they shall have been paid for.

The work will be sent to any part of the United States by mail, on receipt of Five Dollars on account by the publisher.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work will be received by E. J. Hale, or by William E. Troy, Bookseller, Fayetteville.

LEVEES AT THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

The following lively account of proceedings, &c. at the drawing rooms, is from a correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

"*Washington, Jan.* 5, 1826.

"There have been, since my arrival here, three levees, or drawing rooms, held at the President's House, all of which I attended, and I know not how I can better fill my letter than by giving you a description of what I saw, &c.

"On entering the house, you find yourself in a very large room, which I believe is called the hall, the floor of which is covered with smooth oil cloth. The appearance of the room is somewhat naked, as there is but little furniture in it. On the opposite side from the entrance, there are three doors, which open into rooms in which the company is received. The door to the right opens into a lofty square room, furnished with elegant cushioned chairs, sofas, and settees—it is hung with splendid crimson curtains, corresponding with the dress of the furniture—the chimney ornaments are of the most beautiful workmanship, and the mantle-piece, and the work about the fire-place, all of which is of the finest marble, may be ranked with the best specimens of sculpture. In this room, also, there is a full-length likeness of Washington, a very large mirror, a superb glass chandelier, a circular table of handsome marble, and a variety of rich furniture, which I cannot think of putting into one letter. If you go from the large anti-room, or hall, to the left door, you enter a square room of about the same dimensions as the one described. The hangings of this room are blue, and the dress of the furniture corresponds. Here, too, there is a superb glass chandelier, a large mirror, and a variety of elegant decorations. I approached a piano (probably belonging to Miss A.) which stood against the wall, and found upon it a number of books, containing a choice collection of Italian music. The centre door from the hall opens into a beautiful saloon, which is illuminated with a very costly glass chandelier. It is furnished with two large mirrors, elegant cushioned chairs, sofas, and settees, placed around the wall. The hangings are crimson, supported in a magnificent manner. Here it is that the President and his lady take their stand to receive company.

"On entering the hall, your first business is to select a place in which to deposit your hat, &c. You then follow the friend whom you have selected to introduce you to the high personages of the mansion, and are immediat ly ushered into the saloon, where, if you have arrived late, you will probably find a most uncomfortable crowd, all standing, with the exception perhaps of a few invalids. In a moment all sort of diffidence which you may have felt, being a stranger—all fear and trembling—vanishes: and, in the place of ceremony and etiquette—instead of being stared at because you are a backwoodsman—you find yourself a component part of one of the most unceremonious, careless, talking, laughing, democratic assemblages that can be found any where. Indeed, a stranger to you will scarcely ask your pardon, even were he to step on your sorest corn; and so far from being gazed at too much, you feel half angry on account of the little notice that is taken of you—yet, you can easily console yourself, for, on looking about, you see scores of individuals not a whit more important than yourself, and as much alone.

"Having followed your friend into the saloon, you have only to keep in his wake until he has, like a vessel among masses of moving ice, edged and crowded his way into the vicinity of the President and his lady, where you stand until an opportunity offers of being introduced. When this arrives your friend names you—the President takes you by the hand, which he gives what may be called a very slight 'pump-handle' shake, at the same time asking, 'how do you do, sir,' or something to that amount. You are then named to Mrs. A. who receives you with a graceful curtsey, while you bow as well as you have been taught. You are now at liberty to look around, and soon discover all that is to be seen. The dress of the ladies who attend the drawing rooms, resembles very much that worn by the ladies of the northern states at parties, assemblies, &c. There are, however, about their heads, more ornaments, such as feathers, or ringlets, rich combs, bands, &c., than the ladies of the north are in the habit of wearing; and the dress is cut so as to expose more of the shoulders and back than I have been accustomed to seeing in our part of the country. But there did not appear to be any thing like extravagance in the dresses of the ladies—indeed, many had a remarkably neat and economical appearance, and they were no doubt adopted either to set off to advantage the pretty forms and faces of the wearers, or because they were not liable to receive damage in a squeeze. I need not mention the dress of the gentlemen, who are only required (by what authority I know not) to appear in a dress coat; and it is at their option to wear small clothes, silk stockings, and pumps, or pantaloons and boots. Those of the navy and army, with some of the foreign ministers, appear in military costume—the latter wearing decorations of certain orders to which they belong. You must not expect me to give you a description of the beauty that is to be seen at a drawing room. I can only say that there is a great deal to be found there—yet it is impossible to particularize—it is impossible to single out a nymph from among the crowd that attends, and pronounce her the most graceful or the most beautiful—for, to use the expression of an honest young Irishman, 'they eclipse each other' in such a manner that you are bewildered in the attempt at selection—and for this reason I think no young man will ever be in danger of losing his heart at a presidential levee.

"There is no such thing as a game at cards to be seen—seldom any music—no dancing—all is buzz, quiz, squeeze, laugh, and jostle—yet all behave well—every thing goes on in an orderly manner, and you cannot feel angry at any one, for no one misbehaves. The novelty of the scene having passed off, you ascertain that your legs are aching, and seat yourself on an elegant chair or sofa, when it occurs to you to look at the President and his lady, to see what they are doing. In a short time you get a glimpse of them—they are standing in about the same place that you found them in at your introduction—the former with a countenance expressive of much patience and resignation, yet with some symptoms of fatigue, and a sort of *I-wish-it-was-over* look. His lady, though apparently not in good health, seems to be equally resigned, and equally determined to do the duties of a kind and hospitable hostess. How long they keep their feet I know not; but I have formed the opinion that the duties of the drawing room are by far the most tedious and laborious among all those that our Presidents are, by their stations, called on to perform.

"During the stay of the company, refreshments are carried about by black servants—they consist of tea, coffee, bread and butter, various cakes, creams, &c., with wine and other drinks. But it requires some experience in a visiter to obtain a taste of any thing; for the servants, who bear the refreshments, pass through the crowd with such velocity, that unless you are well practised in the art of *shooting on the wing*, you will return home dry and hungry.

"On the whole, a stranger will be pleased with one or two visits to a drawing room—to those who reside in the city, however, and who have an extensive acquaintance, it will always furnish an agreeable entertainment—they will there meet many persons whom they know, and from whom they can hear many new and pleasing anecdotes. It also adds somewhat to the opportunities of extending their acquaintance among the strangers who visit the city during the session of Congress.

"To the several European Ministers, and the gentlemen composing their suits, the scene presented at a drawing room must be truly novel, and, I should hope, instructive. They can there witness a practical illustration of the spirit of freedom which pervades our institutions, and predominates in the American character—there they behold the head elect of our mighty nation, standing uncovered, in the plain garb of a republican magistrate, and on the same floor with the humble citizen who made his coat—there they see our legislators, the heroes of our navy and army, the learned in the law, and the props of religion, all giving the friendly grasp to the hard hand of the agriculturist and the mechanic—and there, too, they learn that pure republican freedom is not incompatible with the virtue, the strength, or the durability of a vast empire. How different this scene from the levees of the despotic rulers which they have so often witnessed in their own countries."

Sheridan when a child.—It may be consoling to parents who are in the first crisis of impatience, at the sort of hopeless stupidity which some children exhibit, to know, that the dawn of Sheridan's intellect was as dull and unpromising as its meridian day was bright; and that, in the year 1759, he, who, in less than thirty years afterwards, held Senates enchanted by his eloquence, and audiences fascinated by his wit, was, by common consent, both of parents and preceptor, pronounced to be "a most impenetrable dunce."

Notice.

I AM desirous of selling for Cash or accommodation paper at Bank, the very pleasant and healthy place (not one of my family, white or black, having died or been sickly for 9 years past) on which I reside, 2 miles below Fayetteville on the stage road to Wilmington; it contains 210 Acres or more, with a comfortable Dwelling House, a Brick Spring House and Store Room, over a spring in the yard; together with all other necessary Out-houses, an excellent Garden, with a Branch running through it, now very fertile, in fine order and handsomely arranged, and the Farm, I am persuaded, will bear inspection, and as such, I invite purchasers to examine for themselves. All I will say is, that though it is well situated and improved, so convenient to the best Market Town in the State, a good Brick Yard and a comfortable and healthy residence, yet desirous of moving to Tennessee, I would sell a great bargain. Also, would sell the Furniture, Stock of all kinds, among them, some of the Northern Breed of Cattle, and Oxen; a first rate Saddle Horse, a Sulkey Horse and two or three strong plantation do.—And also, about 100 Acres of Land, 1 mile south of town, an elegant healthy situation for a family residence, commanding a handsome view of Fayetteville. For Terms, apply to D. HAY, or myself,

SAM'L. P. ASHE.

Spring Hill, Jan. 10, 1826.—49tf.

From the Barnstable Gazette.

PRINTING OFFICE.

A place of this description, like the busy world in which it is situated, is a scene of toil, embarrassment, joy, distress, instruction, and amusement. Sometimes the gilded coronet of hope dances before our eyes; at others, the grim visage of disappointment peers at us from behind the dark curtain of adversity. If occupation adds any quills to the wings of old gaffer Time, truly he gallopeth with the inmates of a Printing Office, and like the wicked they "do not live out half their days." This is a place most peculiarly liable to accidents, some of which are of a perplexing, others of a laughable nature. The types which are *set up* and placed upon what are termed *gallies*, have every appearance of solidity, yet in fact they are as tender as our consciences.—The slightest touch will disarrange their order, and the temper of the Printer's devil;—the starting of one type will have an effect upon its neighbor, and set the whole of our p's and q's together by the ears.

One of the worst enemies we have to fear is a cloak; it marches in, conscious of its importance, and with the sweep of majesty

"Lets loose the dogs of war."

One whisk of this garment, this day sent *Rufus King* under the table instead of to England, and capsized a *gentleman and lady*, whose marriage had just been put in type. At another time more serious consequences have arisen: a *murder* has been put on our floor, and Brother *Buckingham* sent neck and heels into a corner—even our friend *Jenks*, with the whole *Island of Nantucket*, were upset in a galley. But next to a cloak we dread a gentleman orator; though we certainly are men of *letters*, yet deliver us from all graceful declamation. One eloquent flourish of an orator's fist knocked the *President of the United States* and our *Probate Court* to pieces, and at the conclusion of the argument, we found that he had destroyed 63 *bales of cotton from Charleston*, and about 15 *vessels*! 'But the unkindest cut of all' was, he took off our *head*, which, of course, annihilated *Barnstable county*.

We were always in favor of uprightness, consequently dislike *leaners*. The sharp elbows of one of these characters destroyed the whole *stock in trade* of one of our valued patrons, and overturned two *dwelling houses*, a *meeting house* and a *mill pond*—in fact they make more confusion in the world in two minutes than even *our* industry can rectify in six hours. Another set of plagues are your spyers, who come to investigate the mysteries of a Print Shop.—They resemble in a degree, the old lady, who cut open her bellows to discover the secret, why the wind should come out.—A column of matter upon a galley is a special article of astonishment, and of course they must look well to the affair, and take up a word or two to examine. Little Gov. Troup the other day was *lifted* from his companions in the column, who were standing around him, like a body guard, and held up to admiring opticks, by an amateur in curiosity; the consequence of the rash act resulted in a melancholy severance of his form of comeliness, and his Excellency came tumbling down on his astonished *troop* of soldiery; who prostrated themselves in despair at the event. A bob-tailed coat upon a polite gentleman is a very pretty thing any where but in a printing office; it acts upon the principle of the lever, as we had an opportunity of experiencing not long since, for while a particular friend of ours was making a particular bow to us in front, the mischievous bob-tailed coat was making sad work in the rear, for O sad to tell, *the General Assembly and Judges of Common Pleas in the State of Rhode Island*, were hoisted from their seats, the *actions on the civil Docket*, by short process, disposed of, and Clients and Lawyers all sent out of Court, with most marvelous despatch. These are but slight incidents and awful calamities which are innocently caused by our visitors; and those who have a proper regard for such weighty characters, solemn events, high institutions and brilliant conceptions as are scattered about the purlieus of a Printing Office, will be careful less they create

"A wreck of matter and a crush of worlds :"

Which would squeeze Captain Symmes' theory into *pie*.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1825.

The President, Directors & Co. of the Bank of the United States. vs. John Hinton & Samuel C. Brame. } Original Attachment. Levied on Lands, Houses and Lots.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the Defendents are not inhabitants of this state: *Therefore ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that the Defendants appear at next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final by default will be entered against them for the amount of Plaintiffs demand, and the property levied on, sold to satisfy the same.

46 Test, JNO. ARSTRONG, *Clk.*

BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

Just printed, and for sale at this Office, and at the Post Office.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The fast sailing ship Isaac Hicks, Capt. Moison, from Liverpool, arrived below New York on Wednesday, having sailed on the 5th December. By this arrival, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received Liverpool papers to the 3d of December, inclusive. The London dates are of the evening of December 1. The agitations in the London and Paris money markets, continued. The 3 per cents. had at one time reached the low point of 80 and a fraction, but had subsequently recovered, though with great fluctuation. The scarcity of money is represented as being very great, and the failure of Davidson and Dowsland, stock-brokers, had contributed to augment the alarm. The Plymouth Bank, Sir William Elford & Co. had also failed. A large amount of Gold, and Bank of England paper, had been sent to the assistance of the country bankers. This prudent precaution had been adopted in many instances without instructions, it being obvious that all the mischief which frequently follows a sudden run upon a country bank might take place before remittances could be obtained from London.

It is reported that a house in the silk trade has lately failed, with a sum of £20,000 in securities, in their tin box, and upon which they were unable to raise a shilling.

They write from Leipsic, that as soon as the failure of S. Williams of London, was known in that city, one of his partners *(associes)* who had come to the fair to make considerable purchases, and who had, in fact, done much business in woo[illegible] made an attempt upon his life; but was fortunately hindered from completing his purpose by one of his countrymen.

M. Zea was displaced from the head of the Spanish Ministry, by the fanatical party, because his views were deemed too liberal by them. But in answer to a note from the foreign ambassadors at Madrid, the Duke D'Infantado states, that the system hitherto pursued will remain unaltered.

The long protracted discussions between Russia and the Porte, respecting the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, are said to have been renewed with some asperity.

The Liverpool Markets remained the same as per last advices.

They still speak of a canal to unite the Mediterranean with the Adriatic. The author of this grand project is M. Ferrari, and it is said, that his Holiness is so well satisfied with the plan, that he is to take it into consideration. The estimated expense of the execution is 150 millions.

A letter from Liverpool of the 2d ultimo, says, "Our London letter to-day contains the following paragraph:—'The unexampled scarcity of money, produces a damp in most kinds of produce. Yesterday 10 to 15 per cent. was given for moneys on good securities for a limited period. To-day it is somewhat easier, and the Banks are not illiberal in discounts.' Government, in order to lessen the general pressure, has raised the interest upon Exchequer Bills 25 per cent. and offers to pay them off before due.

"There is more lingering this morning for Cotton than there had been in any previous day of this week, but the trade, who are almost the only buyers, are making their purchases on very low terms. Two failures announced to-day, one of them a Brazil house at this place, and the other in Manchester, cotton dealer."

Wreck of a Greek Brig of War.—The Greek brig of war Cimoni, Capt. Miaulis, which lately visited England, in the hope of obtaining the protection of that government, was wrecked on the morning of the 11th of November, at Alderney. She had a valuable cargo, which was plundered by the inhabitants on the coast. "Even a young man of great respectability carried off a pocket full of spoons, a silver mounted sabre, &c.; women took whole pieces of goods, &c! One of the Greeks exclaimed —'Oh that I had been cast among the Turks; I there should have expected death and met it; but here, among Christians, I expected charity and protection, and have met with plunder and abuse."

President Boyer, of Hayti, has ordered a number of steam boats to be built in France and England.

A French paper states that Com. Rogers is much dissatisfied with the refusal of the Ottoman Porte to admit American vessels to the navigation of the Bosphorus, and has sent a threatening letter to the Reis Effendi.

Accounts from Naples of the 26th ult. state that a Commissioner from the United States had landed there to claim reimbursement for confiscation of the property of American subjects, during the military occupation of that country, but that little progress had been made in the negociation. An English frigate had anchored in the Bay of Naples, alongside the Revenge ship of the line.

It is reported that the King of the Netherlands having submitted to a committee, composed of Physicians and Chemists of various parts of the kingdom, the question whether the practice of burying the dead in Churches, is or is not injurious to the public health? they declared as the opinion of the Committee, that the custom of burying in churches should cease, as being injurious to the health of the living.

The town of Brioude, the birth place of Lafayette, celebrated his return to France by a grand entertainment, at which a song of the popular poet de Beranger, entitled *Lafayette in America*, was sung, and several popular toasts were drank, among which Washington and Bolivar were not forgotten.

North West Passage.—Some of our contemporaries having stated that the expedition to the North Pole was totally abandoned, we can assure our readers that Capt. Parry is re-engaged to make another attempt, and will sail with the expedition early in the spring. A voyage of discovery round the world would be more interesting, and would certainly offer more probable advantages than the North Passage, if accomplished, can ever effect.—*Sunday Times.*

London, Nov. 13.

The Court of Thursday was marked by a memorable event—the presentation of M. Hurtado, as Minister from Colombia—the first Minister of any of the new states whose diplomatic character has yet been recognized in this formal manner. M. Hurtado presented his credentials, and was most graciously received. It was a happy coincidence enough, that, at the very same Court, Mr. Rufus King, the new Minister from the United States, was also presented for the first time.—*Exam.*

London, Nov. 29.

The failure of Sir Wm. Elford's Bank, at Plymouth, added very much to the alarm yesterday on 'Change. This, by all accounts, was the most respectable bank in the West of England. But if this failure was felt on 'Change, what must the effects have been on the spot? We have been favored with the sight of a letter dated from Plymouth, on Saturday night, describing the distress and the fermentation among the people, in terms which we are afraid to repeat. Saturday was market day both at Plymouth and Dock, and as the country people would not take a single note, and nothing but notes of one bank or another were forthcoming, the people were almost frantic. The holders of notes are crossing and jostling each other in all directions. At Plymouth, the uproar was dreadful. There was literally a whole population, with food in abundance staring them in the face, and yet without means of obtaining it, for the gold alone would the sellers take, and gold was not to be had. By break of day all the banks were surrounded by mobs, and the Civil Power was mustered in front of them. To an agitated and tumultuous day succeeded a night of fearful omen to many an unfortunate family. Several of the bankers set off for this metropolis on Friday in the utmost haste, to obtain, if possible, means to meet the run. Sir W. Elford, the head of the firm, is a Baronet, Recorder of Plymouth, and a Magistrate.—J. W. Clarke, Esq. another partner, is a Magistrate.—The third partner is a Mr. Tingcomb. A bill was posted up, stating that they hoped to meet all demands by getting down large supplies of gold from London, and that the public might rely on it that their estates are unentailed and unincumbered.—*Morning Chronicle.*

A new impulse was given yesterday to the state of agitation and distress which has so long existed in the city, by the arrival of intelligence of the failure of Plymouth Bank of Elford & Co. It appears that a run exists on most of the Banks in the West of England; but more particularly in Devonshire and Cornwall. Several expresses were sent off to London on Saturday by different houses, who either were, or who apprehended themselves to be in danger of a run, for the purpose of obtaining a supply of gold to meet the emergency. The partners of the London banking-houses with whom they kept accounts were immediately sought for, on the arrival of the expresses, wherever they could be found, and some called from their attendance on divine service, to answer the despatches sent by their country correspondents. All the gold to which access could be got on Sunday, was forwarded to the country in post chaises and four, the unusual appearance of which, in Lombard street, and its immediate neighbourhood, on that day, collected together a crowd of anxious inquirers to ascertain the cause. The bank whose failure we have mentioned above, is, we understand, one which has hitherto enjoyed very high credit, and the knowledge of this fact has, we believe, much assisted to increase the alarm felt on that account in London.

Times.

Still Later from England.

On Friday morning the Packet ship John Wells, Harris, arrived at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th of December, to which date files of papers have been received.

The Money Market.—The Traveller of the evening of December 6, says there is no abatement in the demand for money, nor in the difficulty of obtaining it.

A Leeds paper announces the failure of a mercantile house at Gomersal, in that neighborhood, of long standing and great respectability, but wholly unconnected with any banking concern.

The French five per cents. have recovered from the late shock, and the prospect is that they will remain staple. The French debt is estimated at £200,000,000, and is principally divided among the people in small parcels. The British debt is £800,000,000, and is owned by not more than 200,000 people—only a hundredth part of the population.

General Foy, distinguished latterly as a Member of the Chamber of Deputies of France, and previously as a gallant soldier, died at Paris on the 28th of November.

There has been a failure in Paris for 4 millions of francs. Name not given.

Washington Irving's works, in 10 vols. were published in Paris on the 28th Nov. by A. & W. Galignani.

There is nothing of importance from Greece.

Re-assemblage of the Jews.—The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the *Paris Journal des Debats*, by the Grand Rabbi, De Cologna, relative to the proclamation of the new self-constituted Judge and Regenerator of Israel, Mr. Noah, of New York, calling upon his Jewish brethren, throughout the world, to assemble under his standard at the intended city of refuge, Ararat, in Grand Island, and imposing upon such as do not choose, or are not able to obey his call, a certain annual tribute per head for leave of absence;—

To the Editor.

SIR—The wisdom and love of truth which distinguish your Journal, and the well merited reputation it enjoys in France and in Foreign countries, induce me to hope that your politeness will grant me a place in your next number for some observations which I address to the public in interests of reason and truth.

The French and English papers have lately announced the singular project of a Mr. Noah, who calls himself the founder of the city of Ararat, in the United States of North America.—Certainly if Mr. Noah was, as he is supposed to be, the proprietor or occupier of a great extent of uncultivated land, and confined himself to the engagement of men without fortunes to run the risk of colonizing with him, promising them at the same time mountains of gold, nobody would think of disputing his right to follow the fashion of sending forth projects: but Mr. Noah aspires to play a much more elevated character. He dreams of a heavenly mission: he talks prophetically; he styles himself a Judge over Israel; he gives orders to all the Israelites in the world; he levies a tax upon all Hebrew heads. In his exultation he even goes so far as to make the central Jewish Consistory of France his Charge d'Affairs, and he honors the President of this body with the noble rank of "Commissioner of Emigration." The whole is excellent; but two trifles are wanting: 1st, the well authenticated proof of the mission and authority of Mr. Noah. 2dly, the prophetic text which points out a marsh in North America as the spot for re-assembling the scattered remains of Israel.

To speak seriously, it is right at once to inform Mr. Noah, that the venerable Messrs. Hirshall and Meldona, Chief Rabbis at London, and myself, thank him, but positively refuse the appointments he has been pleased to confer upon us. We declare that, according to our dogmas, God alone knows the epoch of the Israelitish restoration, that He alone will make it known to the whole universe by signs entirely unequivocal, and that every attempt on our part to reassemble with any political-national design is forbidden, as an act of high treason against the Divine Majesty. Mr. Noah has doubtless forgotten that the Israelites, faithful to the principles of their belief, are too much attached to the countries where they dwell, and devoted to the governments under which they enjoy liberty and protection, not to treat as a mere jest the chimerical consulate of a pseudo-restorer.

As, however, justice requires some consideration to the absent, we should be sorry to refuse him the title of a visionary of good intentions.

Accept, Mr. Editor, the assurance, &c.

The Grand Rabbi DE COLOGNA.

Darlington and Stockton Rail way.—Extract of a letter from Darlington, Oct. 31, 1825.—"The Locomotive Engine is now at work on this line, and I am rejoiced to say she excites the astonishment and admiration of the country; she performs her work well, and carries from the coal-pits to Stockton, a distance of twenty-five miles, a greater burthen than was calculated. During the making of the rail-way, and up to the very day of the opening of it, the public voice was decidedly against us; 'no one advantage could be anticipated from it; coals would be dearer; land-owners would derive no benefit from it, and loss to the proprietary would be the inevitable consequence;' but now we have been at work for a month, the aspect of things is entirely changed; the reverse of every anticipation is actually the state of the case, and I have no doubt but this rail-way will be a proud monument of the firmness and perseverance of those who undertook the completion of it, amidst all the difficulties which surrounded them."

Bolton Express.

Liverpool, Dec. 7.

THE MARKETS.—In the last four weeks, our import of cotton has amounted only to 18,400 bags, and of these 8000 are Egyptian. The sales in that period are 50,000 bags, of which 9500 are for export and to speculators. Notwithstanding our diminished import, prices have been regularly on the decline, the quantity offering upon the market being always greater than was required for the demand.

We give the following as the quotations of this day; Cotton, Upland, from 6¼d to 9¼d; good, new, 10d; N. Orleans, 8d to 1s; Alabama and Mobile, 7d to 10d; Sea Island, 1s 7d to 2s 5d; Pernambuco, 11¼d to 12¼d; Egyptian 10d to 1s.

The principal sales of Upland are of qualities which are attainable at 7¼ to 9 d.

Contrary to all the predictions of the early part of the year, the import in the present year will prove to be excessive, and by far the greatest that was ever known.

The export in the present year has been 63,000 bags. The stock in this port is estimated at 270,000 bags, being 100,000 more than it was a year ago. Our stock of American cotton is estimated at 130,000 to 140,000 bags.

Produce, generally speaking, is of dull sale, as may be expected while money is so scarce.

Melancholy Catastrophe.—A melancholy and distressing occurrence took place on board one of the packet ships on her recent voyage from Liverpool to New York. Whilst on her way thither, she met with another packet vessel coming from New York to Liverpool. The inquiries usually made on such occasions were interchanged, and amongst other intelligence, the failure of a mercantile house of some eminence in America was mentioned. The communication was observed to produce an instantaneous effect on a gentleman who was going out to New York as a passenger, and it afterwards appeared that he was one of the partners of the house in question. So afflicting a circumstance could not fail to excite a deep feeling of commisseration in the breasts of his fellow-passengers, who endeavored, as far as possible, to soften and alleviate the anguish occasioned by a communication so abrupt and distressing. The next morning, when the cabin party assembled to breakfast, the gentleman did not appear amongst them as usual; and on the steward's entering his state-room to call him, he was not to be found, but a short note was left on the dressing-table, requesting the Captain not to persevere in an unavailing search for him. We need not add that the unfortunate gentleman had, under the influence of a paroxysm of despair, consigned himself and his sorrows to a permanent grave.—*N. Y. paper.*

Blanks for sale here,
And Printing, generally, executed.

the Frigate Brandywine, on her arrival at Havre, the Midshipmen attached to that vessel made him a filial, feeling, and appropriate Address on the occasion; to which the good old veteran made the following verbal reply: "My dear friends: I am unable to express my feelings towards you. Before I had the pleasure of your acquaintance, I considered it an honor to belong to the United States' Navy—since then, my knowledge of you, as individuals, has added to my admiration of the chivalry of your profession, and rendered sanguine my expectations of its future achievements. Your country has reason to be proud of you. I part with you with regret—but, should your duties or inclinations bring you again to France, remember that Lagrange is the home of every American—Farewell."

Dimensions of the Capitol of the United States, and its Grounds.—The ground within the Iron Railing, 20 acres and 1-8.—Length of Foot Walk, outside of Railing, ¾ of a mile and 185 feet.

The Building is as follows:

Length in front	- - -	350 feet.
Depth of Wings	- - -	120 do.
East Projection and Steps	-	65 do.
West do.	do. - -	83 do.

Covering 1½ acres, and 1826 feet.

Height of Wings to top of Balustrade	70 feet.
Height to top of Centre Dome -	140 do.
Representatives' room, greatest length	95 do.
Representatives' room, greatest height	60 do.
Senate Chamber, greatest length -	74 do.
Senate Chamber, greatest height -	42 do.
Great Central Rotunda, 96 feet in diameter, and	96 feet high.
Library, 92 by 34, and 36 feet high.	

Petersburg, Jan. 20.

Cotton.—During this week but little has been brought to Market, and that for the most part stored; sellers being unwilling to take lower prices, and buyers, pausing at the prospect before them, not anxious to purchase largely at the current rate. We quote, nominally, 11½ to 13¼.

Money.—The demand for money at this time throughout New England, is great beyond all precedent, and its cause is as inscrutable as its termination is uncertain. We are informed that the best notes in Boston, payable at a future day, are offered at a discount of one and a half and two per cent. a month; or, in other words, that the interest of money is at the rate of eighteen and twenty-four per cent. per annum! This state of things is unprecedented in this country, and unless soon terminated must lead to serious consequences.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

On Sunday last, says the Albany Daily Advertiser, Mr. Flint, of Massachusetts, attempted to cross the Hudson river at the upper ferry of this city, with a drove of 950 sheep, bound eastward, when the ice gave way, and 500 of them were drowned, of which the carcases of 396 have been recovered, and the rest floated under the ice.

We observe, with some surprise, that the Augusta Chronicle has taken up seriously a facetious suggestion contained in Noah's New York Advocate, importing that the Postmaster General is rather *too vigilant*—sometimes getting hold of the political correspondence of his opponents, &c. We hope the Editor of the Chronicle will not alarm himself unnecessarily. Nothing was meant by our brother at New York, but a joke, in which he sometimes indulges with so grave a face, that it is taken in earnest; for which, in the present case, we are sure nobody would be more sincerely sorry than himself. We have been close observers of the official conduct of Mr. McLean, and we say, with the more cheerfulness, because we were not in favor of his original appointment to the office he now holds, that, in discharging his public duties, he appears to us to be free from reproach, acting justly, without fear, favor, or prejudice.—*Nat. Int.*

The New York Gazette of the 14th inst. contained six hundred and seventy-seven advertisements: a greater number, probably, than ever before appeared in that or any other paper in this country.

United States Navy.—The ship of the line building at the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H. has been named the Alabama, and the frigate the Santee.

"How Old are you Miss?"—A census of the city of *Boston* has just been taken. The Boston Gazette states, that, "in some instances, it was found extremely difficult to obtain the correct ages of *unmarried females:*" this is natural enough; "*How Old are you Miss?*" is a very ungallant question, to ask a young lady.—*Western Carolinian.*

Encouraging Success.—We learn that the Masonic Mirror and Mechanic's Intelligencer, published by Messrs. Moore & Prowse, in this city, was commenced in January, 1825, with *three hundred* subscribers, which on the 1st of January, 1826, had increased over *three* THOUSAND. We are further informed that yesterday forenoon they received an addition of *fifty* new names to their subscription list. These facts must be very encouraging to the proprietors, and speak loudly in the cause of FREEMASONRY.—*Boston Statesman.*

Counterfeit Notes on the Va. Bank.—We understand that Counterfeit $10 notes on the Virginia Bank are in circulation in this place, so well executed as to escape detection, without the minutest examination.—The paper of the counterfeit notes is rather coarser than that of the genuine.

Lynchburg Virginian.

In all things mistakes are excusable—but an error that proceeds from any good principle leaves no room for resentment.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 16.

An engrossed bill "to prevent [illegible] in the army, and for other purposes," was read a third time, passed, and sent to the other House for concurrence.

The Senate spent some time in the consideration of Executive business.

Thursday, Jan. 19.

Mr. Hayne, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred so much of the President's message as relates to the Military Academy, reported a Bill for the Establishment of a Naval Academy.

Mr. Benton, from the select committee to whom was referred the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as it respects the period when a person may be elected President of the United States, reported it, with a verbal amendment; which was read.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Benton, from the same committee to whom was referred the several resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, made a report, accompanied by the following resolution:

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled two thirds of both Houses concurring,* the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the said States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution:

That hereafter the President and Vice President of the United States shall be chosen by districts of the respective States, in the manner following: each State shall be divided, by the Legislature thereof, into districts equal in number to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which such State may be entitled in the Congress of the United States; the said districts to be formed of contiguous territory, and to contain, as near as may be, an equal number of persons entitled to be represented under the Constitution, and shall be established for the first time, immediately after the ratification of this amendment, and afterwards at the session of the Legislature next ensuing the apportionment of Representatives by the Congress of the United States; or oftener if deemed necessary by the Legislature of the State; but no alteration shall be made at any time between the first, or after each decennial formation, which shall take effect at the next ensuing election after such alteration is made. That on the first Wednesday and succeeding Friday, in the month of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, and on the same days in every fourth year thereafter, the citizens of each State having the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, shall meet within their respective districts, and vote for a President and Vice President of the United States, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with himself; and they shall name in their votes the person having the greatest number of votes for President, and the one receiving the greatest number of votes for Vice President, in each district, shall be distinctly named, and shall have received one vote; which fact shall be immediately certified to the Governor of the State by the Electors in Congress from the State, and to each of the Senators in Congress from the State, and to the President of the Senate. The Congress of the United States shall be in session on the second Monday in October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter, and the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; and the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be President, if such number be equal to a majority of the whole number given; but if no person have such majority, then a second election shall be held on the first succeeding Friday in the month of December next ensuing; between the persons having the two highest numbers for the office of President, if the second election shall be conducted, the votes certified, and the votes counted, in the same manner as the first; and the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be President. But if two or more persons shall have received the greatest and equal number of votes in the second election, the House of Representatives shall choose one of them for President, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution. The person having the greatest number of votes for Vice President, in the first election, shall be the Vice President, if such number be equal to a majority of the whole number of votes given; and if no person have such majority, then a second election shall be held between the persons having the two highest numbers on the same day that the second election for President; and the person having the greatest number of votes for Vice President, shall be Vice President. But if two or more persons have received the greatest, and an equal number in the second election, then the Senate shall choose one of them for President, in the manner prescribed by the constitution. But when a second election shall be necessary in the case of Vice President, or when necessary in the case of President, the Senate shall choose a Vice President from the two highest numbers in the list, as is now prescribed in the Constitution.

The resolution was twice read, and made the special order of the day for the 30th inst.

[The Report, which, from its subject, is highly interesting, is very well drawn up. It contains [illegible] pages, and occupied nearly two hours in reading.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 16.

Upwards of eighty petitions were presented and referred this day.

Mr. Hamilton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, delivered in a report, which was accompanied by a bill for the increase of the corps of Engineers, for the organization of the corps of Topographical Engineers, and for other purposes; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Burges, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to whom was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to that subject, reported a bill "to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, in the revolutionary war, and whose cases are not provided for by any law now in force;" which was twice read, and made the order of the day for Monday, 30th January, inst.

Mr. Baylies, from the Select Committee on so much of the President's

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propriety of abolishing the franking
of Deputy Postmasters, was taken

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ion of Mr. Haynes, of Geo. it was

That the Committee on the Post Office
ould be instructed to inquire into the ex-
extending a daily mail from Fayetteville,
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ose resumed the unfinished busi-
sday; and, on motion of Mr. Web-
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ok, of Illinois, having at some
mitted his views in favor of the
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S. C.
e, rose, and obtained leave to sit
then the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 17.

From the Senate, "to prevent de-
the army, and for other purposes,"
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ister, on making this motion, ob-
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were pressing on the considera-
House, and as it was desirable
ry gentleman who wished to speak
are especially those who were op-
e bill, he hoped that it would not
d a want of courtesy, if a motion
mittee's rising should be opposed
had, at least, reached the hour
e usage of the House for adjourn-

rbour, of Virginia, who, having
e moved that the committee rise,
ed, by the custom of the House,
to-day, declined occupying the
committee, by presenting the re-
d intended, with a view to hasten
on the bill.

kner, of Kentucky, then rose,
support of the bill for about an
was followed by Mr. Livingston,
a, on the same side of the ques-
concluded his speech a little be-
o'clock.

ersoll, of Connecticut, then took
nd spoke in reply to the objections
been advanced by the opponents

ce, of Rhode Island, now moved
mmittee rise; but the motion was

ce then was proceeding to address
ker but, expressing a sense of
ge, owing to the lateness of the
e exhausted attention of the com-
r. Wright, of Ohio, renewed the
t the committee should rise. The
ailed, 95 to 45—when the com-
, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 18.

rum, of Penn. offered a resolution,
er being amended, passed in the
words:

That the Committee on the Judiciary
to inquire whether any cases have oc-
such Attorneys of the United States have
mpensation from defendants, in causes
ause, in which the U. States are plain-
ices rendered in such causes for defend-

ham stated that a case of the above
d occurred, under very peculiar cir-
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ion of Mr. Webster, the House
Committee of the whole on the bill
to amend the judicial system of the
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ce, of Rhode Island, then address-
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h of nearly two hours.
followed by Mr. Isacks, of Tenn.
e of the bill, who spoke till about 3

rs, of N. Y., then expressing a
troduce an amendment of the bill,
prevented by the rule which forbids
done whilst a motion to strike out
ction remains undecided, request-
ercer, who had made the latter mo-
withdraw it.

ercer, after some explanatory re-
mplied with this request.

rris then offered his amendment,
s to reduce the number of judges
stead of ten, as proposed by the

ister wished Mr. Storrs to defer
ment till the bill should get out of
ittee of the whole.

rris was willing to assent to this
t it was objected to by Mr. Mercer.
rris then spoke briefly in support
endment.

ster explained the grounds on
he could consent to the amend-
pointed out the difficulties in prac-
would attend the plan.

rimble, of Ky. spoke in opposition
endment of Mr. Storrs.

right, of Ohio, then wishing to hear
rge the arguments in support of the
nt, moved that the committee rise.
tion was carried—ayes 72, noes 70.
mmittee then rose, and, by a vote
3, obtained leave to sit again.
the House adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 19.

Hemphill, from the Committee on
d Canals, reported a Bill concern-

publish next week.)

On motion of Mr. Webster, the House again went into committee of the whole, on the bill "further to amend the Judicial System of the United States;" and the question being on the motion offered by Mr. Storrs, for amending the bill so as to appoint nine Judges instead of ten—

Mr. Wright, of Ohio, rose, and addressed the committee in a speech of nearly two hours, in opposition to the amendment.

The question was taken on Mr. Storrs' amendment, and decided in the negative—Ayes 45, noes 105.

On motion of Mr. Cook of Illinois, the committee then rose, and reported the bill without amendment.

Mr. Webster moved that it be ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Storrs now renewed in the House, the motion he had made in committee, to strike out nine, (the number of associate judges,) and insert eight.—Negatived, 119 to 60.

Mr. Mercer then moved the following resolution:

Resolved That the bill be recommitted to the committee that brought it in, with an instruction so to amend it as to discharge the Judges of the Supreme Court from attendance on the Circuit Courts of the U. States; to provide for the gradual reduction of their present number to five; and, further, to provide an uniform efficient system for the administration of justice in the inferior courts of the United States.

Mr. Van Rensselaer now moved that the House adjourn: which motion was carried—ayes 89, noes 84.

Washington, January 14.

The Representatives' Hall.—After a week's experiment, the House of Representatives has directed the removal of the wooden partition erected, about ten feet high, along the pillars which form the base line of the semi-circle of the Hall. The effect of this partition has been doubted, though supposed by some to have been beneficial, as regards hearing. In other respects, by excluding light and air from the Southern windows, it has been supposed to have had an effect somewhat prejudicial.

Washington, Jan. 17.

The subject of the Mission to Panama has not yet been decided upon in the Senate. It is said that it meets with serious opposition in that body, the particulars of which (the proceedings of the Senate on such subjects being confidential,) we have it not in our power to disclose to our readers.—*Nat. Int.*

Washington, Jan. 20.

The Debate in the House of Representatives, on the bill to amend the Judiciary system, draw to a close. It is ascertained, by a vote taken yesterday, that the addition to the present number of Supreme and Circuit Judges, will not be less than three, should the bill pass in its present shape. Appearances are in favor of the passage of the bill, without amendment, as it came from the Judiciary Committee.—*Nat. Int.*

A very able and important Report was yesterday made in the Senate, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the propositions for amending the Constitution in regard to the election of President of the United States. A large number of the Report is ordered to be printed for circulation.—*Ib.*

We regret to have to announce, that Edward Lloyd, of Maryland, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States. We regret this the more, as his resignation is caused by ill-health.—*Ib.*

On Friday last the death of Mr. Farrelly, of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, was announced in the House, when it was unanimously resolved that the members wear crape on the left arm for 30 days, as a testimony of respect for the deceased. He died at Pittsburg, Penn. which place he had reached on his way to Washington City.

Roads and Canals—The House of Delegates of Maryland have adopted Resolutions recognizing the right of the United States to establish Roads and Canals.

From the Charleston Courier.

Gubernatorial Messages—The term *lengthy*, an Americanism, as it is called, must, notwithstanding, come into use. There is no English word *long* enough to be appropriate for the intercourse of the State Palaces in this country with the Halls of Legislation. The King of England despatches the annual topics of his empire in half a column of type. The King of France, notwithstanding the inherent loquacity of the French, makes as short a speech. And yet the materials might be found in these countries, if any where, for some moderate amplification, which however does not seem to be the taste on the other side of the water.

It is in our happy country that this art is chiefly cultivated. If, as is said, it be the part of a good Judge to amplify his jurisdiction, it appears to be thought that of a good Governor, in his speech, to amplify the universe. And this talent has no relation to the other qualifications of the writer; for Governor CLINTON, reputed to be the best, and Governor DESHA, suspected of being the worst of these territorial rulers, are the most conspicuous in its exercise. Eighteen columns of closely printed paper are deemed necessary to disclose the changes of one year in the situation of Kentucky—eight to reveal those of New York, and six the semi-annual situation of Massachusetts. All this would be well if the business-doing people of this country would read them; but they can't and they won't—and thus the Governors are left in his situation, of whom it was said—

"Friend, for thine epitaph I'm grieved,
So very much is said—
One half will never be believed,
The other never read."

The New-York papers furnish us with the particulars of a singular and unpardonable Hoax, which had been fabricated by some wag in that city, and which was so fully credited by a portion of the community, as to cause some of the most credulous to leave the town. The Commercial Advertiser gives the following account of the story that was put into circulation: That "two Watchmen, stationed in different parts of the city, simultaneously saw a vision of Angels, who kindly informed them that New-York is to be swallowed up by the great deep, on the 19th inst. During the days following, several persons called upon the Police Magistrates to obtain the particulars; and by Tuesday evening considerable excitement was manifested, which increased through the night to such a degree that the magistrates were repeatedly called on by people of respectable appearance, for information and advice whether they should fly from the city. All the efforts of the magistrates and other officers, however, could not allay the excitement—the story grew, and the panic increased. Yesterday morning the rumor was, that *three* watchmen had seen the vision, and that before the angel came along, a man passed by one of them without any feet. It was also reported that the watchmen were all three confined in chains in Bridewell, for having related the vision. Hundreds of people again thronged the police office; and the keeper of the Bridewell informs us that from one to two hundred people have applied to him for liberty to see the persecuted watchmen. In the mean time, the officers state, that more than one hundred families moved out of the city yesterday, to avoid the impending destruction. One good old lady in the first ward, not wishing just yet to join her other half, deposited her plate and other valuables in a bank, and leaves the city today. In the mean time, the children in the schools have been alarmed—many journeymen mechanics in the upper wards, have precipitately left their work, and escaped from the city. Servant girls are whimpering, and begging permission to leave their places; while the black sevrants tremble with fear, and the wickedest of them turn pale.—Some flee without leave, and others are engaged in importuning their friends and relatives to disregard the wholesome advice of intelligent employers, and fly from the city also—although the retreat was last evening rendered unnecessary by an addition to the direful tale, that the city of New-York is not to suffer alone, but that the whole world is to be shaken to pieces by an earthquake."

North Carolina.—The State of North Carolina has adopted the only child (a daughter) of the gallant Blakeley, a citizen of that state, whose bravery added to the honor obtained by our naval commanders in the late war, and the legislature has directed the expenses of her maintenance and education to be defrayed from the treasury. The young lady resides in Massachusetts, under the care of the relatives of her mother, and six hundred dollars per annum are paid for her support. The legislature of the same state has appropriated two hundred and fifty dollars per annum for the education and support of the son of Col. Forsyth, who fell on the Canada frontier in the late war. Col. F. was a native of North Carolina, and was a distinguished officer of the rifle corps.—The son was subsequently placed at West Point, where he is now supported and educated at the expense of the general government; but the state, however, unwilling to recal its bounty, has ordered the sum of $750 to be invested in stock, and the principal and interest to be paid Mr. Forsyth on his arriving at age.—*Pet. Int.*

Tickets only Twelve Dollars

IN THE

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

Of Maryland—the drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore, on the

15th February next,

and the whole to be completed on that day, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

HIGHEST PRIZE

100,000 DOLLARS!

the immense magnitude of which, and the brilliancy of the other numerous Capitals combined with the very low rate of the Tickets, have caused a most unexampled demand from every part of the Union, and they are already becoming scarce.—Distant Adventurers should therefore forward their orders without delay in order to secure chances for the Prizes contained in the following

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 prize of	100,000	is	100,000
1	30,000		30,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
15	1,000		15,000
10	500		5,000
50	100		5,000
100	50		5,000
100	20		2,000
500	12		6,000
10500	10		105,000
11280 PRIZES.			$308,000

Whole Tickets $12 00 | Quarters $3 00
Halves 6 00 | Eighths 1 50

To be had, in the greatest variety of Numbers, at

Cohen's

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
114 Market street, Baltimore.

Where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.

*** Orders from any part of the United States, by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS—*Baltimore.*

☞ Distant Adventurers may at all times with confidence, forward their remittances to *Cohen's Office*, for if their orders should arrive too late, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail, or will be invested in the most advisable scheme then on hand.

Baltimore, December 20, 1825.—47-1F

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1826.

The Editor deems it necessary, to stop the circulation of an unfounded report of the sale of the Observer office to another person, to inform his friends and patrons that he has purchased the entire interest of the late proprietor in the establishment, and will hereafter carry on the printing business exclusively on his own account. He confidently hopes that the patronage which has heretofore been liberally extended to the establishment will not now be withdrawn from himself.

As it is very desirable that a settlement be made of the business of the office for the last year, (in which the late owner as well as the Editor is interested,) those indebted are earnestly requested to pay, and those, if any, having accounts against the office, are solicited to present them immediately.

A highly important bill, and one which is likely to occasion much discussion and feeling between the North and South, was introduced into the House of Representatives on Thursday last. It is a bill appropriating all the money remaining in the Treasury, after paying such appropriations as may be made at each session of Congress, to form a Fund for the purposes of Internal Improvement.

We apprehend, from the decided majority which has heretofore adopted measures of Internal Improvement, that this bill, or something like it, will pass, though not without a hard struggle.

Fresh Venison.—We learn that 27 deer were for sale in our market this morning.

Col. John Bell has been elected Intendent of Police of the city of Raleigh.

Cotton.—Very little of the last year's heavy crop of this staple has yet been brought to market, either here or in other places, as we learn from the papers. It is easy to divine the cause of this uncommon backwardness. The planters are not willing to sell for 12 cents an article for which they expected to get at least double that sum. They no doubt think, also, that the price will rise again in the Spring, as it did last year. In this calculation they must assuredly be wrong, to convince them of which we think it is only necessary to state the following reasons: 1st. There is an immense stock of cotton on hand in Europe, which the necessities of the holders will compel them to sell *at any price;* and the last year's crop is greater than was ever before raised in this country; making, altogether, a stock much more than adequate to the probable demand. 2d. The spirit of speculation, to which the extravagant prices of last year are to be attributed, is utterly extinct. 3d. Even if it were possible that people could be mad enough to wish again to speculate in the article as they did last year, they have not the means, and, from the want of confidence which the late failures have occasioned, it is impossible that they can be had.

We neither wish nor expect any person carelessly to adopt our opinion on this subject; but if the good sense of the planter can discern any weight in the reasons on which it is founded, it will be easy to perceive what course his interest requires him immediately to take.

Fires.—Three attempts have been made to set fire to the city of Charleston, since the destructive fire which lately occurred there. In one instance, several houses were burnt, and, in an attempt to blow up a house, some persons dangerously hurt.

The Postmaster General has published a list of 181 Post Offices established from the 1st of October to the 31st of December, 1825.

Capt. Poussin and Lieut. Trimble, Commissioners of the National Road from Washington to N. Orleans, arrived at N. Orleans on the 30th ult. They examined the Western route, passing through Abingdon, Knoxville, Centerville, (Alabama,) Fordsville, (Mississippi,) crossing the Rigolets and Chef Menteur. The distance of the road they travelled is said to have been about 1150 miles, passing over an excellent country for making a turnpike road, and in no instance finding a stream either larger or presenting greater difficulty, than the Potomac at Georgetown.—*Nat. Int.*

MARRIED,

In Marion District, S. C., on the 18th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kerton, John Mac Rae, Esq. Postmaster of this town, to Miss Mary Ann Shackleford, daughter of John Shackleford, Esq.

At Marion Court House, S. C., on the 19th inst. Mr. Samuel Calcutt to Miss Mary Godbolt, both of that place.

In Richmond county, on the 5th inst. by J. L. Morris, Esq. Mr. Neil McKellar to Miss Sarah McInnis, both of said county.

At Laurel Hill, on the 19th inst. Mr. Francis Hawley, late of Hartford, Connecticut, to Miss Mary McLeod, of Richmond county.

DIED,

At Warrenton, N. C., on the 19th inst. in the 59th year of his age, Kemp Plummer, Sen. Esq. a highly respectable man and distinguished member of the bar.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

Arrived at Fayetteville, on the 18th inst. Steam Boat North Carolina, with 94 hhds. Molasses, 24 bbls. and 3 hhds. Sugar, 152 bars and bundles Iron, 72 bbls. Potatoes, 71 boxes and trunks Merchandise, 8 bbls. Spirits, &c. and other articles.

Tow Boat Com. Perry, with 2629 bushels Liverpool Salt, and 100 bbls. Fish.

Departed, on Saturday last, Steam Boat North Carolina, with 189 bales Cotton, 30 hhds. Tobacco, sundry other articles, and eight Passengers.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

From our correspondent.

ARRIVED,

Brig Harriet, Barnes, St. Thomas.
Brig Halcyon, Darling, New York.
Brig Sarah, Babbidge, New York.
Schooner Convert, Snode, Jamaica.
Schooner Panope, Norriss, Charleston.
Schooner Gleaner Packet, Prior, Salem.
Brig Superior, Scott, Philadelphia.

CLEARED,

Brig William Henry, Driscol, Havanna.
Brig Nancy, Goodrich, Berbice.
Brig Mary, Vinson, Barbadoes.
Brig Hunter, Carr, Barbadoes.
Brig Phœbe, Darby, Martinique.
Schooner Decatur, Waters, St. Bartholomews.
Schooner Regulator, McIlhenny, Charleston.
Sloop Rapid, Cooper, Charleston.
Schooner Panope, Norriss, Boston.
Schooner Quincy, Stodder, Boston.

For Sale,

A LIKELY, active, strong, black GIRL, accustomed to Town and Country work—desirable property for a Farmer. Apply to

D. SMITH,
Jan. 25, 1826—51-3t Hay Mount.

Caution.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for a certain Note given by the Subscriber to JOHN McKENZIE, of Richmond county, North Carolina, for sixty Dollars, dated October the 18th, 825. as I have not had value received for the same and I am determined not to pay it, except by regular process of law. JOHN McLEOD.
Jan. 16, 1826—51-2w

House wanted.

E. J. HALE is desirous of procuring a House suitable for a Printing Office, in a more central part of the town than that in which his office is now situated. Any person disposed to rent such a house will please apply immediately.
Jan. 24.

An Apprentice

TO the Printing Business would be taken at this Office. Jan. 24.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	-	lb.	4	
Beef, Northern	-	bbl.	7 50	8
Brandy, Cognac,	-	gallon.	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd	-	do		60
Peach,	-	do.	50	60
Bacon, - -	-	lb.		7½
Beeswax -	-	do.	30	32
Butter, -	-	do	12½	15
Bagging	-	yard,	21	25
Coffee, Prime Green,	-	lb.	20	21
2d qual.	-	do	17	18
Candles, Mould,	-	do	14	15
Spermaceti,	-	do		34
Cotton,	-	do	11	11½
Corn, -	-	bushel	70	75
Copperas -	-	lb.	4½	5
Flax -	-	do	15	16
Flaxseed, Rough,	-	bushel		90
Flour Sup. scarce	-	barrel.		6
Fine, do.	-	do	5½	
Fish, Herrings	-	do	4 00	4½
Mullet	-	do	5 00	
Feathers -	-	lb.	35	
Gin, Holland, -	-	gallon.	90	1 25
Country, -	-	do	43	45
Ginger -	-	lb	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	-	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	-	groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb.		
West India,	-	do		
Iron, - -	-	100 lb.	5½	5¾
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb.	3 50	
Flotant	-	do	3 50	
Lime, - -	-	cask,	2 25	2 50
Lard -	-	lb.	7	8
Leather, Skirting	-	do	30	35
Sole	-	do	28	30
Bridle	-	side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar	-	lb.	10	11
Logwood -	-	100 lb.	2 50	3
Molasses, -	-	gallon,	35	40
Nutmegs -	-	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, cut, Assorted	-	do	7	8
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Nankeens, Blue	-	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	-	do	60	65
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats, -	-	bush	35	40
Oil, Curriers	-	barrel.	18 00	20 00
Linseed	-	gallon.	80	1 00
Pork -	-	barrel.	8 00	9 00
Porter London,	-	dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia,	-	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper, -	-	lb.	21	23
Pimento, -	-	do	30	
Plaster Paris,	-	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	-	Keg,	7 50	8
Others,	-	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	-	do		
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	-	gallon,	1 00	1 25
Wind. Island.	-	do		
New-England,	-	do		50
Rice, - -	-	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins -	-	box,	2 50	3 50
Rags -	-	lb.	2	6
Shot, -	-	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	-	100 lb.	11	12
Common,	-	do	10	11
Loaf, -	-	lb.	22	25
Salt, Liverpool,	-	bush.	75	80
Turks Island,	-	do	70	80
St. Ubes, &c.	-	do		
Salts, Epsom	-	lb.	25	30
Glauber	-	do	6½	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	18
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-Petre -	-	do	12	15
Tallow, -	-	do	10	
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson, -	-	do	1 20	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,	-	100 lb.	4½	5 75
Manufactured,	-	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x -	-	box	16 00	18 00
Verdigrs, -	-	lb.	65	
Wheat, -	-	bush.	1	1 25
Whiskey, - -	-	gallon,	40	42½
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	-	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	-	do	80	

Blanks for sale.

POETRY.

From the National Journal.

A winter day! A winter day!
What shall I find to chase away
The dense damp air of a winter day?

Give me a wife whose sunny eye
Shall chase the cloud from yonder sky;
Whose honeyed words and looks will say—
Love can bloom in a winter day.

Friendship may come, with plausive air,
To cheer the hours that are free from care;
But worldly friends soon shrink away
From the frost and storm of a winter day.

Wine hath a quick, but a passing power,
To dispel the fiend of a gloomy hour;
But it lacks the vigor to drive away
The lengthened gloom of a winter day.

A Wife—a Wife, whose sunny eye
Shall chase the gloom from a winter sky;
Her let me find, to chase away
The dense damp air of a winter day!

Valuable Real Estate,

FOR SALE.

IF not previously disposed of at Private Sale, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Tuesday in June next, those

Valuable Houses and Lots,

on the South East corner of the Court House square, in the town of Fayetteville, now in the occupancy of David D. Salmon, Esq. Also,

A Lot of Ten Acres of LAND,

in said town, on Rowan and Hillsborough streets, joining John Armstrong and others. Terms, liberal, and will be made known on the day of sale. For further particulars, apply to David D. Salmon, on the premises, or John Armstrong, Esq. or to the subscribers, residing in Sampson county.

ARCHD. MONK.
HARDY ROYAL.

January 11, 1826. 50-tf

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK.

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to

C. T. HAIGH,
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

---

15 HHDS. N. Orleans and Porto Rico Sugar,
10 Bbls. Loaf and Lump ditto,
40 Bags Coffee,
Imperial and Hyson Tea,
10 Qr. casks Teneriffe and Malaga Wines,
20 Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
20 Tons Swedes Iron—50 kegs Cut Nails,
Shot, assorted sizes—bar Lead,
Tin Plate—Cotton Cards—Wagon Boxes,
Dupont's FFF Powder,
20 Doz. patent Scythe Blades and Chaff Knives,
100 Pieces Cotton Bagging,
10 Gross Wine Bottles,
Indigo, Madder, Saltpetre and Glauber Salts,
2000 Bushels Liverpool Salt; for sale by

CHARLES T. HAIGH.

January 10th, 1826.—49 4t.

Wholesale and Retail

Drug and Medicine Store,

At the sign of the Mortar, Hay-street, Fayetteville, North-Carolina.

THE subscriber is now receiving an additional supply of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

also, a general assortment of

PAINTS, OIL, AND DYE-STUFFS,

Paint Brushes, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c.

which he will sell on reasonable terms, for cash, or approved credit. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Prescribed Medicines carefully and neatly put up.—A few bottles of Swaim's celebrated Panacea, *genuine.*

R. T. GOODWIN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 7, 1825. 44tf

THE Subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*

April 13, 1825—10-tf

CASH or Shoe Leather, given for *HIDES* and *DEER SKINS*, By

McNEILL & KIRKLAND.

November 29, 1825—43tf

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber at Tallahassee, about the 30th July last, a negro man named

ESSEX,

about 35 years old, light complexion for a negro, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in height, stout made, cross eyed, lame in one leg, occasioned by a burn when small, a piece of one ear cut off, (believed to be the right) has a small foot, and a down look when spoken to. It is possible he may have obtained forged papers for the purpose of passing as free. All persons are forbid harboring him under the severest penalties of the law.

The fellow originally came from the neighborhood of Deep River, North-Carolina, and was sold to me by Gen. John Brahan, of Huntsville, Alabama. I am inclined to believe he has shaped his course to North-Carolina, and that he is somewhere in that state at this time. I will give the above reward for said negro Essex, if delivered to me at Demopolis, Murengo county, Alabama, or to Major R. Lewis, Tallahassee; or fifty dollars for his apprehension and confinement in any jail in the United States, so that I can obtain him. Any information by letter, addressed to Maj. R. Lewis, Tallahassee, Florida, will be thankfully received.

CHRISTOPHER C. STONE.

Tallahassee, Florida, Nov. 16, 1825—47-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1825.

Justin L. Edwards, vs. Calvin Gillett. } Original Attachment. Levied on one Jersey Wagon, two sets of Harness & Bridles.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state: *Therefore ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that the Defendant appear at next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final by default will be entered against him for the amount of Plaintiffs demand, and the property levied on, sold to satisfy the same.

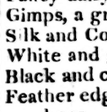
46 Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

H. G. NELSON

Offers for sale, in addition to his former Stock,

50 pair Men's fine Calf Boots
400 do do do do Shoetees
300 do do Kipskin do
250 do Boys' do do
400 do Men's fine Calf Shoes
350 do do Kipskin do
750 do do lined and bound Shoes
300 do Boys' do do do
700 do Men's thick Brogans
1000 do do do Shoes
200 do Boys' do do
500 do Ladies' Mor. strapped Walking Shoes
700 do do do Lace do do
400 do do do heeled Pumps
500 do do do spring heeled Pumps
500 do Children's Morocco Boots
750 do Women's Leather welted Shoes
350 do do do Pumps
600 do Children's Bootees and Shoes.

ALSO,



500 WOOL HATS,
20 boxes Shaving Soap,
60 Packing Trunks
Cotton Cards, Shoe Thread, &c. &c.

November 15, 1825—41-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to those who have heretofore patronized him, and announces to the public generally, that he is now receiving a splendid assortment of

British, French and American Goods,

consisting of almost every article in the Dry Good line which is adapted to the market; the goods have been bought at the New-York auctions with the utmost care to be cheap and desirable, they will therefore be sold either by wholesale or retail at very reduced prices. Country dealers are invited to call and examine them—they are as follows, viz :—

Extra super. blue and black Cloths
Super. blue, black, brown, olive, mixed, claret and drab cloths
Blue, brown, and claret ladies' cloths
Blue, black, and mixed Cassimeres and Sattinets
Red, green, and white Flannels
Green Serge and Baize
Camlet, and Scotch Plaid
Caroline Plaids, (a variety)
Camlet and Plaid Cloaks
Ladies' Plaid Cloaks
Black and colored Bombazetts (new style)
Supr. black Bombazines, Rattinets, &c.
Black Circassian and Denmark Satteen
Rose and point Blankets
Lambs Wool and Worsted Hose
Irish nett negro Hose, Mittens and Frocks
Toilanett, Swansdown, Valentia, Marseilles and Bolivar silk Vestings
Plain and bordered Cashmere Shawls and Scarfs
Merino Hdkfs, and Points
Rich black figured silks (a variety)
Do. fashionable ombre Gros de Naples
Do. do. striped black habit Sattins
Do. do. plaid cloak do.
Black, white and green Sarsnets
Do and colored Mandarine Crape Robes
Rich fancy silk Handkerchiefs and Zephyrs
Blk. and white silk Hose and Gloves
Blk. Barceiona and Bandanna Hdkfs.
Blk. silk Lace, and white crape Liece
Fancy daisy silk Buttons, Leaves and Frogs
Gimps, a great variety
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas
White and green Gauze Veils
Black and colored sewing silk
Feather edge, embossed, and shaded garniture Ribbons
Black taffeta and belt Ribbons
Silk and tabby Velvet
Cashmere Shawls and Hdkfs.
Superior Ginghham Cravating
Fancy Cambrick Print, (a variety and newest style)
3 4 & 4-4 furniture Chintz
Plain and figured Jaconet Muslins
Swiss muslin Points
Plain and plaid Cambric Muslins
Bordered Jaconet Cravats
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins
Do. and do. book do.
Inserting Trimmings—a splendid assortment
Mull Muslins and Scotch Lawn
3-4 and 5-4 Cambric Dimities
Linen Cambrics and long Lawns
Supr. and low priced Linens—a variety
Brown Linen Cambric, for Calashes
Thread and Bobbinet Laces and Edgings
4-4 Bobbinet Lace
6-4 and 8-4 table Diaper
Bird Eye and Russia do.
Cotton Cords and Tapes
Black and whitee-brown patent Thread
Cotton Balls and Spools
Damask cotton Shawls and chintz Handkerchiefs
Imitation Carolina and blue Plaids
3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 apron Checks
Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings
Nett and webb slide Suspenders
Leghorn, Gipsy and Bolivar Bonnets
Straw, do. and Misses do.
Men's fashionable water proof Hats
Lafayette prunel shoes and Bootees
Morocco broadstrap Shoes and Bootees
Cotton Bagging and Hessians
Whittimore's No. 10 cotton Cards
Phosphorus pocket Lights, pocket Pistols, Scissars, Pen Knives, &c. &c.
Ladies' beaver and York tan Gloves
Men's Dog Skin do
Also, a quantity of Men's Saddle
Foolscap and Letter Paper; Paste Boards.

JOHN McARN.

Fayetteville, December 1, 1825—43tf

Sugar and Coffee.

THE subscribers have just received by the late arrivals, which they offer for sale—
10 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
21 Bags Green Cuba COFFEE.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Dec. 28, 1825. 47—tf

James Kyle

HAS received, by the late arrivals from N. York a large and general assortment of new and elegant GOODS, among which are,

Rich Shaded and figured Gros de Naples Silks
Do plain do do
Superior black Nankin Crape
Do do Canton do
Nankin and Canton Crape Robes
Mandarin Crapes, black and coloured
An elegant assortment of Ribbons
Merino square and long Shawls, some very superior
Cassimere Shawls and Points
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen, in half and whole pieces
Blue and black Cloths and Cassimeres
Superior Shaded Calico, and common do.
Gimps, Frogs and Daisey Buttons
Superior Flag and Bandana Handkerchiefs
3-4 4-4 5-4 & 6-4 bleached & unbleached Domestic
Plaid and Camlet Cloaks, for Ladies and Gentlemen

With many other articles in the DRY GOODS, GROCERY, HARDWARE, & QUEENSWARE line, all of which are offered at unusually low prices, by Wholesale or Retail.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1825—tf

J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT,

WILL receive Cotton for Storage, at their Warehouses in Fayetteville or Campbellton.

Dec. 28, 1825. 47—tf

4000 BUSHELS first quality Turk's Island SALT, stored in the Steam Boat Warehouse, for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at a low price.

JNO. HUSKE.

Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received, and for sale, by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

*August 4—74**

Just received and for Sale.

10 Casks Tanner's Oil,
70 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil.

JNO. HUSKE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1825—34tf

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased by

O. P. STARK.

April 19.—12tf

C. & P. MALLETT,

HAVE just received and are now opening their *WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS*; consisting of a very general assortment of—

Crockery, China and Glass, Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Brown, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Tea and Coffee, Madaiera, L. P. Teneriffe, Sherry, Muscat and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Rum, French Brandy, Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, Country Brandy and Whiskey, two Tons Castings, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles and Wagon Boxes, thirty thousand pounds of Swedes Iron, from 1-4 inch, 5 inch flat, and 1-2 to 1-4 square, two thousand pounds of Steel, (assorted,) two thousand bushels Alum Salt; which together with many other scarce and valuable articles, they offer to the public at *Wholesale* or *Retail*, on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, Dec. 12, 1825—45tf

Port Wine,

10 Doz. Superior Quality (warranted genuine.)

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

April 20, 1825 —11-tf

CASH paid for *DRY and GREEN HYDES*.

By H. G. NELSON.

December 7, 1825.—44tf

20,000 Lbs. of prime Barbadoes SUGAR, in barrels and half barrels.

100 bags of Green Coffee.
100 pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2500 Bale Rope.
30 barrels New England Rum.
15 hhds. Molasses.
500 Salt Sacks.
30 barrels of Mackerel.

For sale by
JNO. HUSKE.

Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

For Sale,

32 Dozen Gentlemen's fine *HATS*, from No. 1 to 6; all of which are of the latest fashions, and will be sold low, at wholesale or retail.

ALSO,

200 Wool Hats,
Pieces Cotton Bagging,
Bbls. Loaf Sugar,
Boxes Cotton Cards,
Bags Shot,
White Lead,

Bleached and unbleached Sheetings & Shirtings, and a general assortment of *Hardware and Cutlery*.

ESEK ARNOLD.

Nov. 29, 1825—43-6m

James Kyle

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from New York—

Bolting Cloths, No. 2, to 8.
Super. blue and black cloth (very cheap).
Do. do. do. Cassimere.
Blue and black Cassinet, assorted.
Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Merino and Cassimere Shawls.
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, well assorted.
Whitmore's cotton Cards, No. 8, 9, & 10.
Osnaburgs, 3-4 & 4-4.
Superior fur Hats, black, drab and white.
Negro Cloths and Blankets.

With many other articles too numerous to mention—all of which were lately purchased at the package sales in New-York. Country merchants and others, may expect great bargains.

Fayetteville, Dec. 7, 1825.—44-t24F.

Rum, &c.

Just received and for sale by the subscribers

19 Barrels N. E. Rum
10 barrels Mackerel
9 boxes Hyson Tea
4 half quarter casks Maderia Wine
20 rolls Cassia
2 bags Pepper
10 bags Shot
10 bags Allspice.

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 3, 1826—48tf

Job Work.

THE Editor of the Observer has received some handsome additions to the Fancy Job Type of the establishment, and is prepared to execute work in such manner as, he hopes, will give satisfaction.

Jan. 10, 1826.

Patent Cooking Stove for Sale.

A *COOKING STOVE*, with Copper Boilers and apparatus complete, in the use of which there is great convenience and economy of fuel. Warranted complete. Apply to

MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen.

Nov. 7, 1825—40.tf

Tanner & Currier wanted.

AN experienced Workman, who can come well recommended for sobriety and industry, will receive liberal wages.

Apply at this Office.

Oct. 4—35.tf

Negroes for sale.

I HAVE for sale a Negro Woman, aged about 20 years, and her male child, aged about 3 years. I want to buy a negro Girl and a Boy.

LOUIS D. HENRY.

Jan. 2, 1826—48-6t

To Rent,

THE large and commodious three story brick Dwelling and Store House, owned and lately occupied by Mrs. Perry. For terms, apply to

JOHN KELLY.

Jan. 2, 1826—48-tf

L. & S. BIRDSALL

HAVE just received, and are now opening, an *Extensive Assortment* of NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS, which they offer for sale on the lowest terms for Cash, either at wholesale or retail. Among the assortment are,

Extra Super London blue, black, and fashionable olive Cloths.
Do do black and blue Cassimeres.
Fine and common Cloths, all colours.
Double milled drab Great Coating.
Do do Lionskin do.
Sattinets, blue, black, and Oxford mixed.
Vestings, Toilanett, Swansdown, and Silk.
Flannels, white, red, green, and yellow.
Do Figured scarlet Pelise.
Baizes, Green Bocking and Drapery, 5-4 to 7-4
Blankets, Rose and Point
Bombazetts, plain and figured, all colours
Black Bombazine, 5-8 and 3-4, super super
Linseys, 5-4, high coloured stripes.

Hosiery: Lambs' Wool, gentlemen's white & col'd; Do do half hose; Worsted, gentlemen's and ladies' black white and coloured; Cotton do do do

Shawls: Cassimere, plain and printed, all colours; Prussian and Braganza do; Merino and Canton Crape; Cotton and imitation 4-4 to 8-4

Cashmere Long Shawls
Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
Diapers, 3-4 to 10-4, Table
Shirtings, 3-4 and 4-4, Steam Loom
Cambrics and Jaconetts, plain, figured and checked
Calicoes: common and superfine, new patterns; Furniture do do
Mourning and London Prints do
Muslins, mull mull, book and Swiss, fig'd and plain
Laces, Thread and Bobinett
Lace Veils and Edgings
Crapes: Black Canton and Nankin; Do and white Italian; Do Hat do

Silks: India Taffetas, black, blue and green; Do Sarsnets and Levantines, black; Italian and Gros de Naples do; Do do figured do; Do white and ombre Shades, all colours

Ribbons: plain Taffetas and Satin, all colours; elegant feathered Scio do

Silk Hosiery, gentlemen's and ladies black & white
Gloves: Ladies' Kid, Silk and Beaver; Gent'n's Beaver, Woodstock and Buckskin
Furniture Fringes
Shell Combs, large and small
Imitation do. and Ivory
Cravats, black silk, plain and figured
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs
Silk Hkfs, Ladies' fancy and black crape
Clothes and hair Brushes
Ticklinburgs, Osnaburgs and Duck
200 reams Foolscap and Letter Paper

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Shirtings, brown and bleached, 3-4 to 4-4
Sheetings, do do 4-4 to 6-4
Plaids and Indigo Checks
Cotton and Wool Cards, Whittimore's genuine
Hats, fine and coarse.

GROCERIES.

Imperial and Gunpowder, Hyson and Young Hyson } TEA.
Pepper and Spice
London Mustard
Indigo and Salt Petre
Bunch Raisins, in half boxes.

LIQUORS.

Cogniac or French Brandy
Holland Gin
Madeira, L. P. old
Do. Sicily do
Teneriffe do
Malaga do
Old Port, in bottles } WINES.

Fayetteville, Oct. 19, 1825—37-tf

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

Ranaway

FROM the subscriber, on the 20th of December last, a Negro man named *BILL*, five feet six inches high, about 35 years of age, dark complected, and very mild countenance. The said Bill is a carpenter by trade, and it is likely he is making his way to Tarborough, in this State, or staying about there, as he has a wife living in or about the place. A Reward of $10, will be given to any person who will deliver him to me in Fayetteville, or $5, if confined in any jail in this State, so that I get him again.

DAVID SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 4, 1826. 48-tf

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Richmond county, N. C. while on his way to his residence in Alabama, on the morning of the 27th inst. three Negro Men, named *LUKE, SANDY* and *BILLY*.

Luke is 24 years of age, 6 feet high, yellow complexion, has lost a lower fore tooth, had on a tarpauling hat, yellow mixed domestic cloth short jacket, black waistcoat and blue striped trowsers.

Sandy is a mulatto, 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, wore a fur hat, much worn, dark mixed northern homespun short jacket, blue striped homespun trowsers.

Billy is very black, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; speaks quick, wore a blue cloth short jacket, check shirt, blue homespun trowsers.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of these negroes, and their confinement in jail, so that the subscriber may regain them, or ten dollars will be given for securing either of them.

Any information respecting them will be received at the Post Office, Fayetteville, by THOMAS MOULTON, at Kenansville, N. C. or by

WILLIAM PEACOCK,
Montgomery, Alabama.

August 29, 1825—30tf

Sheriffs' Deeds.

JUST printed, and for sale at the Post Office, and at the *Observer Office*,

At either of which places, Blanks of almost any description may be procured. Dec. 1.

Notice.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from purchasing a certain parcel of Notes due Daniel McKinnon Stomper, which notes I gave him November, 1821, if I remember aright. One was due January 1822, one January 1823, another January 1824, all amounting to seventy dollars, which notes I am determined not to pay, as I neither have received nor expect to receive value for them.

JOHN McKINNON.

November 5, 1825—41.tf

Of the State of North Carolina.

A Correct Map of the State must be a desirable object to every one. Whatever may be a man's occupation, he frequently becomes important to him, in a pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different parts of the country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that considerations of interest or curiosity will induce very few of our citizens who do not feel a portion of personal pride that they and their country may be able to speak with familiarity of the geography of the state lying at a distance from their immediate vicinity. Every member therefore flatters himself that his proposals will be received with favor by a portion of the inhabitants of his native state.

He proposes to publish a correct Map of the State *of North Carolina*, measuring 5 feet in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, on a scale of six miles to the inch. The paper to be of the best kind, and the engraving of superior style.

But correctness of delineation being an important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object the Map of each county will be separately executed by R. H. B. Bryan, with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the state, and from actual surveys, and have been likewise revised by the several county surveyors, or some competent person in each county.

TERMS.—For Maps, varnished, coloured and folded on rollers, or put up in portable form, five dollars each.

JOHN [illegible]

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS spacious and convenient House is open on the 10th October, for the reception of the Public. Besides a large number of comfortable single Bed rooms, so much desired by travellers, this Establishment contains a number of some Drawing Rooms and Apartments particularly suited for the reception of families, to be had with or without lodgings, will also be furnished. The Furniture and Bedding are entirely new, and, as the Proprietor intends keeping a House in the most genteel style, he confidently expects to receive a share of public patronage.

CLEMENT [illegible]

September 28, 1825—34tf

STOP THE MURDERER!

300 Dollars Reward.

THE Subscribers pledge their word to pay to any gentleman or to any persons whatever, that will at any time within the space of twelve months from the date hereof, apprehend and deliver to either of us, or to any Jail in the State of North Carolina, the living body of *JOSEPH SOLLIS*, late of Duplin county, who stands charged by a verdict of an Inquest held by the coroner of Duplin county, of the murder of Abram Kornegay, late of said county.

The said Sallis is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, between 30 and 40 years of age, of a dark complection, a very large black beard, black hair and eyes, slow and lazy spoken, a coarse voice, a weak and designing sly look, a wide his forehead, near the border of the hair, his mouth very wide when he laughs, and bad fore teeth somewhat defective.

BRYAN [illegible]
HENRY [illegible]

November 9, 1825—40 tf

Removal.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Stand, formerly occupied by Mr. [illegible] on Person Street, a few doors East of the Fear Bank, and directly opposite to Williams & Fenn's. Where he offers for sale on reduced prices—gentlemen's and ladies' Saddles, Bridles, plated and common Harness, with a general assortment in his line. Wholesale or Retail. All orders from the country shall be promptly attended to, and repairing done at the shortest notice. G. W. McDONALD

Fayetteville, Aug. 4, 1825—76tf.

C. J. TOOKER,

CABINET MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that having finished the shop of the State House in Raleigh, he has removed to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line. Turning and Chair making, at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or [illegible]

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in his line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—39tf.

A Tobacco Factory for Rent.

THAT valuable Factory and Lot of Ground situated at Lower Fayetteville, consisting of two Tobacco Warehouses, holding out a very advantageous and lucrative employment for any one acquainted with manufacturing Tobacco. The buildings are spacious and convenient, with a shed forming an L, each wing fifty feet long and 30 wide, with convenient rooms for storing Tobacco. This valuable Factory is offered on moderate terms, and on a long credit—For further particulars apply at the Auction Store of

WILLKINGS & CO.
J. M. DOBBIN,
WM. CAMERON.

May 18, 1825—15-tf.

Horne's Introduction

IN answer to the inquiries which have been made by Subscribers to this work, as to the time of its appearance, we state that the Publisher informs us "the delay has arisen from stereotyping, which is now done, and it is expected the work will be ready next month," immediately after which Subscribers will be furnished with their copies.

Subscriptions will yet be received at the price of $12, at the OBSERVER Office.

Nov. 30.